LETTER

TO THE

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FROM

Eustace Budgell Esq;

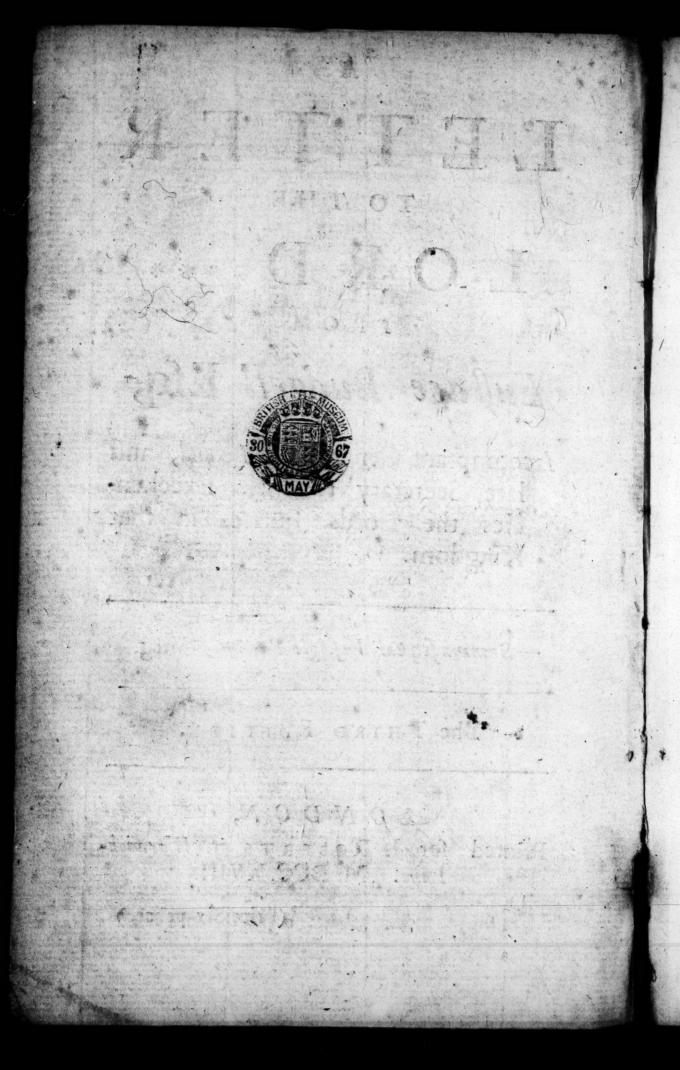
Accomptant-General of Ireland, and late Secretary to their Excellencies the Lords Justices in that Kingdom.

-Summa sequar Vestigia Rerum. Virg.



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LETTER,

My Lord, Thoy mon and day ologing

HAVE received fo many Instances of your Lordship's Favour and Friendship in Ireland, that I cannot possibly doubt of either. Your Lordship, in your last Letter, is pleased to express a very kind Concern for my being removed from the Place of Secretary to the Lords Justices. You fay, my Lord, That confidering some Service which you know I had the good fortune to do the Publick since my being in that Post, and the Honour I have of being so nearly related to Mr. Addison (a Gentleman who was lately Secretary of State in Great Britain, and who is so justly esteemed by all Men) you cannot help being furprized at this Proceeding. Your Lordship is so good to inform me, That it is commonly reported in Ireland, I left the Kingdom without Leave from the Lords Justices; which, the your your Lordship says you can hardly believe, you desire some Account of this Affair from my self, that you may not be wholly at a loss how to justify my Conduct. Lastly, your Lordship desires to know whether I intend to turn Malecontent, or whether my Heart is still sull of that Duty and Affection towards his Majesty you have often heard me warmly express.

I have of late received so many Letters from other Persons pretty much to the same Purpose with this from your Lordship, that I must confess I want Time to answer each of them particularly; I chuse therefore to address my self to your Lordship in this Publick Manner, since it was the best Method I could think of to do my self Justice,

and answer all my Friends at once.

I am very sensible how indecent it is in most Cases for a Man to say or write any thing to his own Advantage; yet I think some Liberty of this kind has scarce ever been denied to Men when they were borne hard upon, and when their own Vindication made it in a manner necessary. I hope, my Lord, this Consideration will excuse the Account I am going to give of my first entering upon the Secretary's Office in Ireland, and Behavour in it; especially since I shall confine my self to three or four naked Matters of Fact so very well known, and so notorious as to admit of no Dispute.

I was made Under-Secretary to Mr. Addison, and Chief Secretary to the Lords Justices of Ireland, foon after his Majesty's happy Arrival in Great Britain. Your Lordship very well knows that I succeeded Mr. Dawson, a Gentleman who was indeed a most diligent Officer, and perfectly a Master of all the Forms of Business relating to his Post. It was this Consideration which had continued him in his Employment for about nineteen Years successively, under Governours of very different Principles; fince tho it was generally thought his Heart was with the Tories, it was as generally agreed that the Publick Business would suffer too much by his Removale neighbors a sile negu

There is scarce a Gentleman in Izeland who has not heard of the Difficulties I lay under at my first coming into that Kingdom: My Predecessor's Clerks, the only Persons who were acquainted with the Business, refused to ferve under me; the very Books of the Office, out of which I was to learn and make my felf Master of all the Forms of Business, were removed; nor was it without the utmost Difficulty, nor until I had feveral Hearings before the Lords Justices and Council, that I was allowed to have a free Recourse to them. Notwithstanding this, and tho I was obliged to work with Clerks who were entirely new to the Business, I made a shift to beat out my Way; and flatter my felf that

that I cannot be charged with any one Mistake to the Prejudice of the Publick. I would not however be thought in this Particular to aim at giving your Lordship, or any one else, a more than ordinary Notion of my Capacity; every body knows, that to make a Man's self Master of the Forms of Business, there is nothing requisite but a great deal of Diligence. It is this alone which I conceive I may lay some claim to, having for almost four Years together been never absent from the Office as many Days, and having never been ten Miles from Dublin all the time I was in Ireland.

Within a Twelvemonth after my entring upon the Execution of my Employment, the Pretender landed in Scotland; and the Ireland has formerly been the Scene of so many Rebellions and so much Bloodsbed, yet such was the Prudence and Vigilance of the then Lords Justices, so great was the Zeal which all the bonest Gentlemen of the Country expressed for his Majesty's Service, that every thing was not only kept quiet in that Kingdom, but they were enabled to send several Regiments to Scotland, which proved a very timely Reinforcement to the Army commanded by his Grace the Duke of Argyle.

The Hurry of Affairs was at this time fo great in England, that we had sometimes Orders sent into Ireland, directing such or such a Regiment to be sent to Scotland,

without

without ever mentioning the Place they were to land at: and tho while the Tranfport-Office sublisted, there was always some Person particularly commissioned to take care of the Embarkation of Troops upon fuch Occasions; and the since that Time there has been a Field-Officer fent from England expresty on the same Account, yet in this Crisis of Affairs, tho the Charge of providing Shipping, &c. is always defrayed by Great Britain, there was no Person commisfioned from this fide of the Water to look after it: I was therefore commanded by my Masters, the then Lords Justices, to find out proper Owners of Ships to contract with them, &c. tho it was a Business entirely foreign to my Province. I did so, and will venture to affirm (for which I appeal) to the Accompts in the English Treasury) that never were Forces before transported from Ireland to any part of Great Britain, at so cheap a Rate. I was so little versed in charging Money for Extraordinary Services, that I never either demanded or received one Farthing upon this Account.

About the same time, upon a Representation from the Lords Justices of Ireland, shewing to how much Danger the Kingdom might be exposed by the withdrawing so many of their Regular Troops, unless they might be permitted to supply their Places some other way, there was leave gi-

ven for them to raise the Militia, (an Expedient that had not been used in Ireland for above twenty Years before) which Sir Constantine Phipps had openly opposed, and laid it down for a Maxim, That it was next door to High Treason, and directly against an Act of Parliament.

There is no Gentleman who has been any time in Ireland, but must be sensible that the Militia of that Kingdom, confifting of above 30000 Men, is at this time very different from the Militia of Great Britain. It is almost incredible with how much Spirit and Cheerfulnels the Gentlemen of the Country acted upon this Occasion: Some of them took to much Pains, and were at fuch an Expence, that I have feen a Company of the Militia which might have been almost taken for Regular Troops: and if what has been may be, or if we may form any Judgment from what the Irish Protestant Militia actually performed in the late Civil Wars, they are at prefent no small addition to the Strength of the Kingdom. Itie Toven

There was, however, one Inconvenience, which naturally arose from the uncommon Zeal of the Irish Protestant Gentlemen; viz. That while through a Noble Emulation each of them strove in a particular manner to distinguish himself in the Service of his King and Country, it became extremely difficult to regulate their seve-

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ral Pretentions to Precedency and Command. It was this that obliged their Excellencies the Lords Justices with an indefatigable Diligence to meet constantly every day at the Castle; and at their rising I had frequently Directions to answer thirty or forty Letters by the next Post, which they had received from several Gentlemen in different Counties.

In England the Commissions for the Militia are signed and issued by the Lords Lieutenants of Counties; but your Lord-Thip very well knows that in Ireland they are all signed by the Chief Governour or Governours for the time being, countersigned by the Secretary, and consequently are all drawn up in his Office, and issued through it. For this reason there is a very handsome Fee established by the antient Table of Fees in the Secretary's Office upon every such Commission; and I can demonstrate to your Lordship or any body else, that had I taken these Fees at that time, my Share of them would have amounted to a larger Sum than I shall mention. But my Masters, the Lords Justices, having told me they were of opinion, fince the Gentlemen of the Country got nothing by those Commissions, it would be pretty hard to press them for their Fees, I was so scrupulous in this particular, that I not only forbore to press, but when some Counties would

would send me up the Money, I returned it again; and to prevent the like Accidents for the suture, took care to write a particular Letter to the Colonels of the Militia, Mayors of Towns, &c. to whom I sent down any Commissions: for the truth of which, I dare openly appeal to the Gentlemen of the Country, and can assure your Lordship, that I never would receive one Farthing, either as a Present or otherwise, for

any Commission in the Militia.

The Lords Justices my Masters were however so sensible of the Zeal with which I acted, and the Extraordinary Pains I took on this Occasion, being obliged to fit up in the Office many whole Nights; that (the never any Government was more properly sparing of Publick Money) their Excellencies resolved to make me a handsome Present, acquainted me with their Resolution, and ordered me to draw a Warrant upon it. I could not but be highly sensible of fuch a Mark of their Excellencies Favour, and returned them my Acknowledgments for it in the most humble manner; yet considering the Common Danger at that time, how heartily every Man in his respective Station was obliged to act for the King's Service, and how low the Irifb Treafury was, Idefired I might be excused from accepting it. The Earl of Kildare, then one of the Lords Justices (and who, your Lord-Thip. Thip knows, is particularly distinguish'd for the Love of his Country, as well as for his Benevolence and Humanity to all who are near him) would not take my first Resusal, but gave me a Day longer to consider of it. At the expiration of this time, my Sentiments were the same as before, and I never received this Testimony of my Masters being satisfied with my Services, which I am sure I might have taken with Honour.

For my Integrity in the Execution of my Office in general, I appeal to a Resolution of a Committee of the Irish House of Commons, which passed Nemine Contradicente. The Occasion of it, your Lordship may remember, was this: When the thirteen new Regiments were raised in Ireland, the Commissions for them being all signed in England, the Officers found that they paid more for their Commissions, than they used to do when they were signed in Ireland by a Lord Lieutenant: This, added to the unhappy Aversion which some Gentlemen of the Irish House of Commons had conceived towards my Lord Gallway, made them fall very warmly upon the Lords Justices Secretaries, and resolve to examine in a Committee what Fees had been taken in their Office upon any Occasion, and by what Authority. When this Committee had fat several days, encouraged all Persons who thought themselves aggrieved, to make their

their Complaints, and examined into every Particular; even those Gentlemen who were at first prejudiced against us, were so thorowly convinced they had been misinformed, that they did us the Justice to come into a Resolution, which was carried in as all Committee, Nem. Con. That the Fees which had been taken in the Secretary's Office were warranted by the antient Table of Fees in that Office, and LESS than had been taken by some Secretaries.

Your Lordship cannot but be sensible how much this Resolution is to my advantage, since by my Post of Under-Secretary I was the only Hand who received all the Money paid into the Office: and there is one Circumstance that makes it still the more remarkable, viz. that it was well understood at that time, that could any thing in particular have been fixed upon me, it would not have displeased a certain Person then in

power.

I know very well, my Lord, that what I have said may look so much like Vanity, that nothing could excuse my own mentioning these several Particulars, but my being removed from a Post, in which it has not been usual to change the Officer; and this in the same Government which I have some time served under. This is in the Court-Language to be disgraced; and indeed I believe most People at sirst View must

extraordinary, to merit so severe a Treatment. Your Lordship therefore, and the World, will, I hope, forgive me, if I endeavour to put it out of the power of those who have taken away my Place, to deprive me at the same time of my Reputation. Your Lordship too will please to observe, that in my giving this Account of my Behaviour while I had the honour to serve his Majesty in Ireland, I have only mentioned such Matters of Fact, the greatest part of which your Lordship knows to be true, and which are of so notorious a nature, that every body who thinks sit may satisfy himself in them.

I proceed to give your Lordship an Ac-

count why I was removed.

Your Lordship is pleased to inform me, that it is commonly said in Ireland, I am removed for leaving that Kingdom without Leave from the Lords Justices; and I must acquaint your Lordship, that this is also what has been industriously spread, and what is generally believed on this side of the Water. I have hitherto remained silent, and suffered a Fallbood to take its sull Run, which I knew it was in my own power to detect, whenever I thought sit. I am therefore to acquaint your Lordship and the World, that this is so far from being

ing true, that having occasion to come to England upon some Affairs relating to my own Estate, I had my Licence of Absence figned in the usual Form by both the Lords Justices, before I left Dublin; which I have still to produce, under their Excellencies Hands. I was to take my leave of his Excellency Mr. Conolly at his Country-Seat, where he spent his Easter, and had his particular Directions relating to the Papers I was to leave with my Brother. My Licence was likewise signed by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin: I waited upon his Grace several times after the signing it, before I left Ireland; and was particularly with him, together with my Brother, to receive his last Directions, till Eleven aclock the Night before I embarked for England.

Having, I hope, fully fatisfy'd your Lordship why I was not removed, I am

now to acquaint you why I was.

I had the happiness to serve in Ireland, when two Gentlemen were first Secretaries to the Chief Governours of that Kingdom, whom the World generally allow to be Men of Honour and Capacity; I mean, Mr. Addison and Mr. Bladen. I had the good Fortune to give so entire Satisfaction to both these Gentlemen, that all the while they were in their Posts, and since they have

have been out, they have vouchsafed to give me constant and repeated Marks of their Friendship and Esteem. But notwithstanding this, I have had the missortune to offend their Successor Mr. Webster. Before I acquaint your Lordship with the Particulars that made me so unhappy to incur his Displeasure, it may not be improper to give your Lordship some account of the Man himself.

Before his late Promotion, he was one of the Under-copying Clerks of the Treafury, fat at a little Desk in the Outer Room, and his whole Salary, together with the Perquifites of his Place, were thought to amount to about 200 l. per Ann. out of which he was to maintain himself, a Wife, two Sons, and a Daughter, who is generally said to be a very pretty young Woman. I need not inform your Lordship, that the Post of Chief Secretary of State in Ireland, is a Place of great Honour, Trust, and Prosit. Your Lordship knows, that the Establishments of that Kingdom amount at present to between Four and Five Hundred Thoufand Pounds per Ann. and that the Chief Secretary has not only most of the Civil Affairs in his Province, but is likewise Sedom, which generally consists of about 12000 Men. If a weak or a corrupt Man was put into this Post, it is certain that his Incapacity

Incapacity for Business would lead him into a great many Blunders and Mistakes, or that he might make very advantageous, tho very improper, Bargains for himfelf. All Military Commissions, from a Colonel to an Ensign, pass through his hands, are signed by his Master the Lord Lieutenant, and pretty much in his Excellency's Disposal. What by the Death of Officers, their felling quite out of the Army, or being allowed to exchange with one another, the Number of fuch Commissions signed within a Twelvemonth may be easily guessed to be very considerable. In a word, the Trust reposed in a Chief Secretary for Ireland has been thought fo great, that it has hitherto been always conferred on Men remarkable for their natural and acquired Parts, their Capacity in Business, and fuch as have usually arrived to some of the most considerable Posts in Great Britain. The Secretaries fince the Revolution, to the best of my remembrance, were Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Prior, Mr. Southwell, Mr. Doddington, Sir John Stanley, Mr. Addison, and Mr. Bladen. These Gentlemen have the honour to fee themselves succeeded by the present Right Honourable Edward Webster Esq; who from a Copying Clerk in the Treasury was within two Months made First Secretary of State for Ireland, a Member of Parliament, and of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council

Council in that Kingdom. But as it is to be prefumed all theseFavours were not thought a Recompence adequate to his Services, he had shortly after the Reversion of a Post in Ireland, which may be modestly computed at 800 l. a Year, given for Life to

his two Sons, who are both Infants.

It is certain nothing is so commendable and praise-worthy, as for a Man to raise himself by his own Merit, since it is this alone that ought to be the best Pretension to every Post. Hence it is we find, that when Men of great Capacities raise themselves from mean Stations to very considerable Preserments, they immediately draw the Eyes of the World upon them; while all who have any hopes of rising to the same Honours, are more particularly sollicitous to observe and to imitate the most conspicuous of their Virtues.

The Post of Secretary of State for Ireland places a Man of Parts in a very advantageous Point of Light; a great number of General Officers, Colonels, &c. are forced daily to apply to him upon different Affairs relating to their several Regiments and Commands: and there is no doubt but these Gentlemen, who by having seen a great deal of the World, and keeping company with Persons of the first Rank, are for the most part very good Judges of Men, have now frequently the Happiness of admiring in the Right Honourable Mr. Webster, the

engaging Manner in which he receives them, his Readiness in comprehending, and Desterity in the Dispatch of their Affairs. For my non part, I cannot doubt but he has a great deal of Merit, and something about him particularly engaging; tho it was my Missortune to be removed by him from a Post which gave me frequent Access to him, before I was at leisure to be thoroughly acquainted with it.

It must be confessed, that common Fame (but your Lordship knows she is a malicious Baggage, and is frequently mistaken) gives a Reason for his Preferment, which is so little for his own Reputation, or for the Homour of his Majesty's Affairs committed to his Charge, that I am sure he will have Goodmature enough to excuse my not mentioning of it; and I shall therefore, without farther Ceremony, acquaint your Lordship with those Particulars which gave him offence, and were the true Reasons of my Removal.

The first was, my refusing to have his Favourite Mr. Maddocks, who now succeeds me, quartered upon me for 80 l. per Annum. If this be denied, I have two of his Letters to produce, which will put it out of Dispute. I must own, having his therto enjoy'd the full Profits of my Employment, I could not bring my self to sub-

mit to this honourable Condition: besides, to confess the Truth, I could not be sure where such a Compliance might have ended. I resolved therefore, by a flat Denial, to put a stop to any Propositions of this Kind for the suture; the I was very sensible, by the Manner it was press'd, what would probably be the Consequence if I resused to comply.

Another Occasion on which I had the misfortune to offend this Gentleman, will require a little Explanation, to make your

Lordship fully comprehend it.

The late Reduction of several Regiments has very much increased the List of Half-Pay-Officers; and it is not impossible but a farther Reduction of the Army may shortly still augment that Lift. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to declare, That as Vacancies happened in the Standing Army, they should be filled up with those reduced Officers who have ferved their Country with fo much Honour and Success. This, together with fome new Regulations lately made by his Majesty, in relation to the buying and selling Commissions, has made it extremely necessary that there should be an exact Register kept of the Dates of all Gentlemens Commissions, whether they are in the Standing Army, or on Half-Pay. Mr. Craggs, while he was Secretary of War, wrote a Letter, by his Majesty's Command, to the Government of Ireland on this Sub

Subject, and desired that very exact Lists of all Gentlemens Commissions who were in Regiments on the Irish Establishment might be returned to his Office. It has been the constant Custom, time out of mind, in Ireland as well as England, never to deliver out any Commission after it is signed, before such Commission is sirst entred in the Secretary's Office; by which means such Lists as were now required are at any time readily made, and a great many Disputes among the Gentlemen in the Army, relating to their Seniority, are very easily determined.

The Lords Lieutenants of Ireland, after they have been sworn, have constantly signed Military Commissions for the Army on that Establishment, tho they themselves have been in England; but as they do this by virtue of that Power given them by the Crown to act in Ireland, such Commissions, the actually signed in London, have been always dated from Dublin-Castle, and have been constantly transmitted by the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary here, to the Secretary of the Lords Justices in Ireland, to be by him entred in the Office before they were delivered to the Agent of that Regiment to which they belonged.

Mr. Webster, for some particular Reasons test known to himself, resolved to deliver out such Commissions as he got signed here,

either

either to fuch Officers themselves as should happen to be upon the Place, or to such Persons as they should fend to him, without ever transmitting them, as usual, to be entred in the Office in Ireland. I thought it my Duty to represent to him, that this was altogether unusual, might hinder us from having the Dates of several Commisfions in the Office, and occasion a good deal of Confusion in the Affairs of the Army; but tho my Reasons against it were never answered, my Remonstrance had no Effect. I could not guess at the Meaning of this, till fome time after, I came to find by a Letter from his private Clerk to one of my own Clerks in Ireland, That upon every Commission which he had issued in the Manner above-mentioned, he had taken a much larger Fee than had been ever before received, than he himself had taken in Ireland, or than we could any way warrant. On this Occasion I immediately took the Liberty to acquaint him, That he could never justify fuch a Proceeding; that it must certainly, at last, draw a Clamour upon him from the Officers of the Army; and that for my own part, as I hoped I had fome little Reputation, I was firmly refolved never to demand or take for any Commission which passed through my hands, more than the legal and accustomed Fee.

After some Reasonings on this Subject, and when one Lieutenant Cunningham, a Man of

good Sense, began to talk loud, I obtained his Permission to return again to the several Officers, as they came in my way, the Money he had taken from them very improperly. I had begun with refunding to the Lieutenant before I left Dublin, but have still a long Lift of other Gentlemen who were injured upon this Occasion, and to whom, tho they themselves were not so sensible of the Impolition, I shall also take care to return their Money. Your Lordship will doubtless be furprized to know, that even after this, the Commissions are still delivered out on this fide of the Water, contrary to Custom; and I fear there will be a pretty deal of Confusion found one day in those Entries in the Secretary's Office of Ireland, which have been bitherto kept with the utmost Exactness. Might I presume to offer my humble Opinion to a Person so well skilled in Military Matters, that, as I am informed, upon his first entring on his Office, he undertook to instruct my Lord Cadogan in feveral Affairs relating to the Army; I should advise him to lay aside the Thoughts of this and some other Alterations which he is at present projecting for the Secretary's Office in Ireland, to let Business tun in the same Channel it has continued time out of mind, and to consider that some of his Predecessors were at least as wellmeaning Men, tho perhaps not so mise as himfelf.

These two Affairs last mentioned, with some other Reasons of the same kind, made Mr. Secretary resolve to remove me as soon as possible. At sirst however when he got Leave for his Favourite Mr. Maddocks to act, I was assured, it should be only while I continued in Great-Britain; but at length, as the Right Honourable Person informed me himself, he got the D. of B---n to leave the Regulation of every thing in the Office entirely to him, upon which he acquainted me I was superseded.

I can say nothing of Mr. Maddocks, my Successor, but that as he is a Person of no Fortune, it is very possible he may not dare to give his Opinion upon things which I should always have thought my self obliged to do; but terrified by my Example, may be more

complying on proper Occasions.

If it would not swell this Letter to too great a Bulk, I could give some very particular and undeniable Instances both of Mr. Secretary's Capacity for Business, and Integrity in the Execution of his Office. But as these could not be mentioned without all the Circumstances proper to explain them, and as it is not impossible but it may become necessary for me to take notice of some of them in my own Place in the House of Commons the next Sessions, I shall dismiss a Subject at present which I am not fond of.

Your Lordship is pleased to say in your Letter, That you cannot but think Mr. Addison, who has so lately, while his Health permitted him, ferved his King and Country with so much Honour, must be able to protect the nearest Relation he has, and one first brought into Business by bimself. In answer to this, I am to acquaint your Lordship, That Mr. Addison has waited both on the D. of B--- and his Secretary upon this Occasion; and being fully convinced that I have done nothing unworthy the Honour I have to be his Kinsman, and to have been made choice of for his Friend and Companion for seven Years together, could not but endeavour to interpose in my Behalf: but it unfortunately happens, that his Interest is much less at present with a certain great Man, than that of the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Webster.

I have now, my Lord, given you such a plain Account of my Removal as will, I hope, make it altogether unnecessary for me to answer any other Letters upon this Subject, to be obliged to tell my own Story in private Companies, or to answer a multitude of Questions that I must otherwise have been perpetually troubled with. Your Lordship will please to observe that I have advanced no Facts but such as, should they be denied, I have sufficient Materials in my

hands to prove.

If upon the Whole your Lordship should be of opinion, that I have been a little hardly used, there is one Thing that I must desire your Lordship will do me the Justice to believe, viz. That I have not lost my Loyalty with my Employment; and that there is no Vsage, no Severity capable of abating the least part of my Duty and Affection towards my Royal Master: No, my Lord, I have already tasted too largely of his Bounty, and have a Heart too sensible of his Favours, to admit one Thought of this nature: And I must confess, that your Lordship's seeming but to doubt whether I am the same in this Respect that I was formerly,

has given me no small Uneasiness.

It is very possible that this Letter, as it chiefly relates to the Business of Ireland, may not find many Readers in Great-Britain; but as it is likely enough to fall into more Hands in the Kingdom where your Lordship is, and where for some Years last past, in the Absence of the Lord Lieutenant, I have constantly had the Honour to act as Principal Secretary of State; To shew your Lordship that I think of our King as I ever did, I shall endeavour, tho I must confess my self very unequal to the Task, to give your Lordship some Sketches of the Character of this great and good PRINCE; and I shall the more readily do this, because your Lordship very well knows what ungenerous Arts have been used used by some Men to misrepresent his Majesty to his Subjects; and that the perhaps most People of any Fashion in Great-Britain have, by this time, had Opportunities of undeceiving themselves, yet that in Ireland those Falshoods and Scandals which were so industriously spread in the beginning of his Majesty's Reign, have made but too much Impression upon some well-meaning People, who have never yet been at the British Court since his happy Accession to the Throne.

I cannot help premising, That the nothing is more usual than for great Power to fill the Mind with fo many vain Conceits, that we have often feen a Person who has been thought a good Man, make a very bad Prince; yet fuch is the Flattery generally paid to Crown'd Heads, that they are no fooner seated in their Thrones, than they are celebrated for Virtues of which before they were never once suspected. It is no wonder therefore if the thinking part of the World are very cautious how they give credit to the Eulogiums which are so plentifully shower'd upon Monarchs. One of the most memorable Sayings of Theophrastus, which is handed down to us, is, that We ought not to love Men first, and know them afterwards; but to know them first, and love them afterwards. It was a very peculiar Happiness for the People of Great-Britain and Ireland,

land, to know what fort of Prince his present Majesty would make, long before they had the Happiness to become his Subjects. He had for a long time before governed a Nation where he was absolute, with the same Justice and Humanity, as if his Power had been restrained by our own Magna Charta; it was this that gave him the Assurance to travel frequently twenty or thirty Leagues in his Electorate, only attended with a single Servant: His Heart, conscious of its own Integrity, told him, the Affections of his People were his strongest Guards; and that he need not be follicitous about a Life which it was the Interest of every Man in his Dominions to preserve. It was this that made him the most beloved of Princes, and drew Tears from the Eyes of a whole People when they found he was resolved to leave them: their Affections were indeed engaged to him by the frongest Ties of Interest and Gratitude. He had, by his Prudence and Fortitude, established the Electoral Dignity in his own Family, and brought the Electorate it self to be, both for Riches and Power, the Second Protestant State in all Germany. He is faid to have perfectly well understood the several Branches of his Revenue, and to have managed his Finances with the same Ease and Regularity that a sensible Country Gentleman with us audites the Accounts of his Estate. I remember, soon after his Majesty's

Majesty's Arrival, to have seen some Papers relating to the Method of paying our Army, and the Nature of our Publick Funds, which I was inform'd were translated into French for his particular Use, and by his express Command, and which plainly shewed, that he resolved at that time to make himfelf a Master of the Detail of those things in a much greater Degree than his Predecessors had done before him. Personal Courage seems to have been fo hereditary to those of the House of Branswick, that the never Prince was possessed of it in a more eminent degree. than his Majesty; one scarce knows how to call it a Merit in him. I am told, that the late Princess Sophia, when News was brought her of the Death of one of her three Sons, who all fell in the Field of Battel, and when the Messenger, in order to alleviate her Loss, was enlarging on the gallant Manner in which the young Prince had behaved himself, answered, with a Spirit worthy her Birth, I believe what you Say, Sir, but why so much Pains to convince me of what I could not doubt? Did you ever know a Man of our Family a Coward? This last mentioned Virtue, added to strong Sense, has produced in his Majesty that Steadiness and Firmness of Mind so necessary to a Prince, and for which he is fo remarkably conspicuous.

I know very well, that as there is no great Quality but may be transformed by Artful and Designing Men into some Vice. that has a very distant Resemblance of it: fo that from this Constancy with which his Majesty adheres to his Resolutions, he has been represented by his Enemies as a Man of an hard and inflexible Temper: But these People would do well to remember. that none but Men of weak Understandings, or passionate Tempers, show an Inconstancy in their Actions, or are frequently forced to change their Conduct. A weak or a passionate Man, as he has too great and quick a Sense of a present Danger, or an Injury newly offered to him, when time has removed the Apprehensions of the one, or healed the Smart of the other, thinks no more of either. From hence we may observe, that the Actions of such Men are rash and inconfistent, that they either punish Offenders too Rigorously, or let them wholly Escape. The Manner in which his present Majesty acted upon the suppressing of the late Rebellion, was fuch as made his Justice and his Mercy equally conspicuous. How good and gracious a Master he is, and how easy to be pleased by such Persons as use proper Methods to obtain and keep his Favour, we may learn from the Treatment of his Hanoverian Ministers: These Men have served him with that Honesty and Sincerity, for which the German German Nation are particularly remarkable, and which I fear we of this Island, who value our selves upon being so much more Polite, cannot mightily boast of: They have rose by just degrees to the greatest Preserments in the Electorate, have grown old in his Court, and have been, many of them, thirty or forty Years successively in his Service.

It is reported by fuch as have had the Honour and Happiness to know his Majesty longest, that he was never seen either heated with Wine, or transported with Passion: And indeed if his Majesty had not much more Temper than some of our great Men who are about him, if he had not the Art of making use of their good Qualities, and the Goodness to wink at and pardon their Failings; in a word, if like that Being, whose Vicegerent he is, he was not graciously pleased to regard his Servants with much more Favour and Kindness than they look upon one another; I believe I might venture to affure your Lordship, we should foon see the British Court full of nothing but Factions and Confusion. Our Ministers are literally obliged to thank his Majesty for their Preservation, as well as Creation.

Having hitherto considered his Majesty in the most publick parts of his Character, I cannot forbear saying something of his Person, and Manner of Life, since your Lord-

ship knows, that even these have been misrepresented by his ungenerous Enemies.

His Majesty's Stature is of the middle fize; As he has been guilty of no Excess to impair his Constitution, his Gate is firm and manly, and his Shape of that happy and just Turn, which usually gives a Grace to all a Man's Actions, and with which it is impossible any one bred in a Court can appear awkward or ungenteel. His Majesty learnt all his Exercises when he was very young with great Applause under the best Masters of the Age, whom the late Princess Sophia, the most accomplished Woman of her time, took care to procure: He never appears at present to more Advantage, than when he is on Horseback, but in his more youthful days was thought to dance with the best Air in the World. His Face has indeed nothing in it of that uninformed lifeless Beauty with which the French reprefent their Petits Maitres, and which we may fometimes observe even in the Pictures of their Heroes: His Majesty's Countenance is Masculine and Comely, his Look entirely like an Englishman, and fuch as would make the generality of his Subjects take him at first fight for one of the better Sort of our own Country-Gentlemen; but upon a nearer View, we find an Air diffused over his whole Countenance, which gives fuch a Gladness to his Eyes, and such a Beauhow to express: It is not the Result of any particular Feature, nor indeed of all the Features together; but seems to be an immediate Emanation from his Soul, fill'd with noble Sentiments and Humanity. Sir Godfrey Kneller confessed to me, that he was unable to catch this Air (so visible to all who see the King) tho he had tried at it with his utmost Skill: so that your Lordship must not expect to form the least Notion of it from any of his Majesty's Pictures.

Such is the Person of our King; nor is it in the least to be doubted, but that should his Majesty's Affairs allow him to take a Progress through his Dominions, Faction and Prejudice would sly before his Face, and thousands of his Subjects grow loyal, while

they beheld him.

I proceed to give your Lordship some

Account of his Manner of Living.

His Majesty has not yet suffered himself to be debauched by the Luxury and Stoth of our English Nobility: He rises early in a Morning, and has three or four Hours to himself to think of the Business of the Day, before any of his Ministers come near him. Between Eleven and Twelve the German Ministers have their Audience, and lay before him such Business as relates to the Electorate. About One a clock the British Ministers generally come to Court, and when

when the Publick Business of the Day is dispatched, any other Persons of Distinction may defire and obtain an Audience. On those Days when his Majesty does not dine in Publick, he usually eats alone; and is generally the whole Afternoon by himself, which he passes either in finishing his own private Dispatches, &c. or taking the benefit of the Air in the Gardens of his Palace. I have described to your Lordship his Majesty's daily Course of Life, from which he seldom or ever varies, but on some extraordinary Occasions, such as Council-Days, &c. And I believe I may venture to affirm, that he spends more Hours in Business most Days of his Life, than any one Minister about him. He is enabled to this by that good State of Health which has been the Effect of his Temperance, for I cannot learn that his Majesty has taken any other Phylick, fince his Arrival in Great-Britain, than the Waters of Pyrmont, a Place in Westphalia, which he used to drink for five or fix Weeks together every Summer, and which give no Interruption to Business.

On Publick Nights, after having appeared in the Drawing-Room, and talked or plaid at Cards with the Ladies, his Majesty goes to Supper, either with some of his Subjects abroad, or a select Company of his most familiar Acquaintance; and it is at this time chiefly, that he unbends his Mind from

Publick Cares, and is a most amiable Companion, as well as a great Prince. I have been informed by some who have had the Happiness to enjoy his Majesty's Company in these his freer Hours, that either the strongest Sense, or a Vein of the finest and most genteel Raillery is apparent in whatever he fays. I believe it is frietly true, that no Prince of this Age has faid so many of those things which the French call bons Mots, or witty Sayings; and if it were not too great a Presumption in a Subject to repeat any part of the private Conversations of his Prince, I believe I could mention fome of these which I have had from good Hands, and which those Men who value themselves most upon Wit and Humour in his whole Dominions, would have been vain to have been the Authors of. I could mention an Answer, which I cannot doubt of, that his Majesty made to one who was giving a very mean Character of that unhappy Person who pretends to the British Crown, which would be sufficient to make our Jacobites themselves no longer hate his Person, tho it must add to their Despair of overcoming a Prince, who is too generous to hear the Failings even of an Enemy, made greater than they are.

As his Majesty is a Lover of Musick, and a good Judge of Theatrical Representations, he frequently appears at our Plays and Ope-

ra's, and by this means gives an Opportunity to such of his Subjects to see him, whose Business and Employments do not call them to Court.

The English, who have a Genius for improving whatever Hint is given them, have, fince the Duke D'Aumont lest London, brought Masquerading to the highest degree of Elegance and Perfection that Diversion seems to be capable of. To be unknown in a Company, is next to being invisible: His Majesty has been sometimes pleased to lay aside the King, and mix in these Assemblies, where he could best judge of the Humours and Genius of his Subjects, while they spoke and acted without any Ame or Constraint in his Presence.

Such is the King, my Lord, whom we have the Happiness to obey: Wise in his Counsels, Brave in the Field, Resolute in his Undertakings, and Graceful in his Person; a Kind Master, a Steady Friend, and an Amiable Man; Constant and Regular in his Application to Publick Business, never Heated with Wine, or Russeld with Passion; addicted to no Excess, nor taking any Diversions, but such as are Ra-

tional and Manly.

If we do not shew we know how to value such a Prince, whom we our selves courted to accept the Crown, we shall become a By-word to the Nations round about us, and our Humours may, with Rea-

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sour Climate. It is to be hoped therefore, that in our several Stations, we shall all do what in us lies, to make his Government Easy, and his Administration Honourable; that we shall behave to his Majesty after another Manner than we did to his great Predecessor, the late King William, who, as I have been credibly informed, was so heartily tired with continual Instances of English Inconstancy, that he had once taken a Resolution of returning again to Holland, and to give us up to our own Inventions.

If your Lordship should have observed any wrong Steps to have been taken since his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, you may rest assured that, probably speaking, they cannot long escape the Discern-

ment of so excellent a Prince.

If at any time Posts of Honour and Prosit have been very oddly bestowed, your Lordship may be assured it has either been without his Majesty's Knowledge, or that he has been imposed upon by some unfair Representation: And having mentioned this last Particular, I cannot forbear adding a word or two, to shew upon how many Accounts it is for the Honour and Reputation of his Majesty's Affairs, and the Publick Service, that all Preferments, whether Civil or Military, should be conferred on proper and deserving Persons. It was one of the greatest Blemishes

Blemishes which was cast upon the Reign of King Charles the Second, and which more particularly alienated the Minds of the Royal Party from him, that when the Services of those who stuck close to their Principles in the worst of Times, ought to have been rewarded, some of the greatest Employments and most considerable Grants in the Kingdom were, by the Corruption or Negligence of his Ministers, bestowed upon Panders and Catamites.

The long and expensive War which we are but just come out of, the beaut Taxes we have lain under, and the Expenses which fome amongst us may be said to have been at, more particularly for supporting the Interest of his present Majesty, at a Time when the Protestant Succession seem'd doubtful; has made a Post in the Government a very seasonable Addition to the broken Fortunes of many Gentlemen. While so many Men therefore of Honour and Capacity have occasion for such Favours from the Crown, it would be a very great Hardsbip, not to fay a direct Injustice, at this time especially, to fling them away on worthless and undeserving Persons. When a Man of Merit is preferred, the List of such Persons, not over-large in it felf, is still lessened; and those who stand next to him may reasonably hope to have their Turn: but if Men of another Cast be allowed to step in before them,

them, it must be no small Discouragement to them to continue their Integrity, and proceed in the Paths of Virtue and Honour: Since his Majesty therefore cannot as yet be supposed to be acquainted with the true Characters of many of his Subjects, it is most certainly highly incumbent on these about him to give him honest Advice on this Head. and to take the best Care they can that his Favours and Preferments may be properly bestowed. A Man ought not too hastily to be allowed to carve for himself, nor his Capacity taken upon Trust; fince, for want of some Caution in this Particular, a Man may be made a General Officer, tho he never faw a Camp, or a Secretary, tho he can neither write English, or even spell. The Methods also by which Men aim at Preferment, are undoubtedly to be considered, fince one who can think nothing too infamous to come at a Post, will probably think nothing too scandalous to get Money when he is in it. I might add, that the advancing improper Persons to Posts of Honour, does, in a manner turn Government itself into Ridicule; and your Lordship must confess that it would be enough to fink the Dignity of the Bench, or of the most bonourable Body of Men our Constitution is acquainted with, should a Buffoon be made a Judge, or a Pimp a Privy-Counsellor.

I find this Subject, were it handled as it ought to be, would foon swell my Letter to too large a fize, when it is time I should think of concluding. I am very fensible, my Lord, that I have faid some things in the former part of it, which may expose me to the Resentments of the Right Honourable Mr. Webster; and that if this most Honourable Gentleman's Interest is strong enough at Court, I shall be in very great Danger of lofing my Accomptant's Post. Your Lordship knows that this Employment, which is but barely four hundred Pounds per Ann. Irish Money, out of which I am obliged to pay two Clerks, is the only thing under the Government I am now possessed of, and the only Favour Mr. Addison, while he was Secretary of State, presumed to ask for his nearest Relation; but whatever happens, while I am Master of an Estate, which, thanks be to God, sets me above Want, and while I have any Reputation to lose, I shall never be afraid to speak my Thoughts with that Freedom I was born to, as an English Gentleman.

I cannot conclude, without returning your Lordship, and all those other Gentlemen who have honoured me with their Friendship in Ireland, my most humble Thanks in this publick manner for their many Favours and Civilities: I shall constantly endeavour to preserve a most grate-

ful Sense of them, and must confess I have met with but very little of that Aversion to the English, so much talked of by some People. Sure I am, that such Men as should endeavour to create any Misunderstanding between the two Nations, or to make the one affect an Independency on the other; would be some of the work Subjects in his Majesty's Dominions. When our Patriots, who feem now to be chiefly taken up with Affairs abroad, shall be more at leisure to look at home, I am of opinion that many things may be done equally for the Interest and Advantage of either Kingdom. The Protestants of Ireland are a Brave and Loyal People; they have already felt some of the happy Effects of his Majesty's Government; the Price of their Land is at least raised one Year's Purchase fince bis Accession to the Throne: They have so diligently applied themselves to the Improvement of the Linen Manufacture (which England both in Honour and Interest is obliged to support them in) that it may in time make them some amends for the Loss of their Woollen. We may hope, from many Reasons, to see Ireland in a few Years a Rich and Powerful Island. I had been there but a little time, when I was fo far from having that mean Opinion either of the Country itself, or the Underflandings of its Inhabitants, which some People People affect to shew, that I resolved to do. my best, towards giving the World An Exact and Accurate History of that Kingdom, which I think we want. If my Capacity be not equal to the Undertaking, this Defect will in some measure be supplied from my having had greater Affifances than any other Man whatever; fince by virtue of my several publick Employments, I have had a constant and free Access to the Books of the Paper-Office and Custom-House, and to all the Proceedings of the Privy-Council. I find indeed, that out of these last, might have, been collected the best History of the late Times, and that the Loss of those Books, which were burnt with the Council Chamber in 1711, is very much to be lamented.

Your Lordship has already seen and approved some of the Materials which I have collected for this Work; and I am obliged for several very useful Hints to his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin: I must endeavour to get the best Lights I can into such things as happened before I knew the Kingdom, but shall think I cannot be too particular either in the Characters of Men or Account of Things, for such time as I either bave been or shall be any ways engaged in Publick Business. One thing I shall venture to assure your Lordship, That I will not slatter any Great Man. I was never a mighty

mighty Admirer of Panegyrick; and that Acquaintance I have had with Mankind has convinced me there are but very few Occasions for it. I have often thought that no Man was capable to give a true Account of Things, who was not a little engaged in them himself; and that none but a Madman, who was, would ever give fuch an Account, whilst he was within the reach of the Heroes of his Story. To confess the truth. my Lord, I must frankly own, that while I had Thoughts of publishing this Work within a few Years, I found some distant Hopes or Fears of what might possibly affect my own Interest insensibly cast so many false Colours on what I wrote, that upon reviewing it I could not but blush myself, to have it intitled an History: I have therefore long fince refolved, that it shall not appear in publick, till the Writer of it is no more. However, as I am too far engaged in the Design to desist from it, I thought it necessary to give this Publick Notice of it; since when I return to Ireland, I am likely to have much more Leisure to prosecute it, than when I was last there: and if any Gentlemen shall think it worth their while to furnish me with any Original Papers, or other Proper Materials, I shall acknowledge the Obligation, and make the belle of their Favours I am able.

London, Octob. 2

I am, my Lord, &c.

